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1. The Azovskoye Tank Factory is located in the southern part of the city of Mariupol, two kilometers from Mariupol Bay. The plant was for the most part destroyed by the Germans, but is now producing at almost full capacity. It occupies an area of one and a half square kilometers, extending in a northerly direction toward the city.
2. The plant is at present producing an improved model T-34 tank, called T-58. This new model is equipped with an engine considerably more powerful than that in the T-34. It also has a rocket projector mounted in front of the turret which fires rockets electrically. It is planned to mount on the T-38 a new type 8.5 cm. gun, which fires grenades by air pressure. Tests have shown that these grenades have an extraordinary effect. A grenade fired at a distance of 100 meters penetrated an armor plate 10 cm. thick, three by four meters in size, and supported by a reinforced concrete construction. The holes made by the grenade were 15 to 20 cm. in diameter. The tanks are also equipped with machine guns. The turret is very maneuverable, because the gun barrel, 2.1 meters long, projects only 90 cm. Now radar equipment has been added in this model, guaranteeing absolutely safe blind driving. The connecting links in the caterpillar tracks are reported to be made with almost indestructible steel.
3. An estimated 180 to 200 tanks model T-38 are produced per month. The factory management is planning to increase this production in the near future by 50 tanks per month. A short time ago the Azovskoye plant celebrated the completion of production of 2,000 tanks since the end of the war.
4. Besides completed tanks, the factory also manufactures various replacement parts for tanks type "Joseph Stalin II" and "KV-10". Most of these parts are delivered to the Ilich works nearby.
5. The plant has a special railway connection with the main line from Mariupol to Stalino. A freight line branches off in the direction of Taganrog and joins the main stretch from Mariupol to Taganrog to the east. To the south are connection points with occasional freighters in the Azov Sea. This southern route is almost completely used for the importing of raw materials.
6. The director of the plant is Professor Aleksandr Nesmeyanov, an experienced specialist in tank construction, who has received the Stalin Prize. He is assisted by directors Avtrijkov and Einstein. Members of the staff of engineers

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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- 2 -

are Raskov, Chief Engineer; Sholudev, Kryvonko, Pupin, and Artamonov. There are about 400 persons employed in administrative and servicing functions at the plant. About 150 persons make up the technical staff. Numerous persons working in the constructing office have received the Stalin Prize for Science.

7. The Asovskoye Factory employs a total of approximately 14,500 persons. Production is carried out in two shifts from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., and from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. All workers, except women, change shift every week.
8. Workers are paid according to individual production, over and above a fixed pay. Skilled workers, such as locksmiths, welders, and turners, earn between 1,500 and 3,500 rubles per month (sic). In addition, yearly premiums are given out to Communist workers, not on the basis of work accomplished, but on the extent to which the worker in question has devoted himself to the State.
9. Sixty percent of the workers are members of forced labor groups, taken from various camps. These persons live under wretched conditions and receive only the bare necessities in the way of food and drink. They are completely isolated in barracks in the immediate vicinity of the factory buildings. Their camp is closely watched by guards. The remaining workers live in comparative freedom. Most of those who are not members of the Communist Party, however, are in constant dread of being denounced and tried by the MVD. About 6,000 free workers live in crowded huts at the factory; whole families occupy rooms of 12 square meters. The largest family quarters are about 25 by 40 square meters. Besides the huts, there is a former army barracks which houses 2,000 youths aged 14 to 17, gathered from all of the Soviet Union. About 800 of these work in the nearby Ilich Works.
10. Except for those living in Mariupol who bring their own food, workers are fed from one large kitchen. The food, although not particularly appetizing, is plentiful. No signs of malnutrition have been noted among the workers.
11. The free workers living in the camp or in the plant area are allowed to leave the plant after work until midnight. This regulation also applies to the workers' families. The plant owns a large villa in the bay of Mariupol where the workers can go during their holidays. The adjoining land, an area of about three square kilometers, can be used by employees for recreation. During their free time, workers go to the movies or the theater. Workers are severely punished for the slightest digressions. After being late three times, a worker is referred to the State prosecutor. He may then be sentenced to a forced labor camp.
12. Strict measures are taken against espionage and sabotage, clearly indicating government mistrust of the workers. There is an MVD office in the plant itself which keeps watch over the whole factory. There is no way of knowing when a secret agent of the Soviet secret police will make his inspection. At night the whole plant is brilliantly illuminated with spot lights. Furthermore, about 50 selected Communists are on hand for watch duty. Every worker has an identity paper on which various changes are made each month. A special pass is necessary to enter each building, and workers are allowed to enter only those buildings for which their passes have been made out. A random check is made by the Soviet secret police after the workers have left the plant. This type of check can affect anyone from an apprentice to an engineer.
13. Key to the attached plan: ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
 - a. crane shop
 - b. locksmith's shop
 - c. assembly hall
 - d. turning and joining shop, electrical workshop
 - e. smithy
 - f. rolling mill
 - g. machine shop
 - h. boiler house
 - i. main storage
 - j. air pressure and compressor
 - k. plant laboratory
 - l. machine tool storage
 - m. foundry
 - n. welding, tube shops, steel plate storage

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

- 5 -

- s. conveyor belt shop, painting shop
- p. replacement parts storage
- q. large kitchen
- r. administration building
- s. huts
- t. former Army barracks (for 2,000 youths)
- u. mess hall
- v. plant casino, theater, and recreation halls

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